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                  IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                  FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
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                         Newport News Division
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        UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                                              CRIMINAL ACTION NO.
        v.
                                              4:22cr92
 7
        GEORGE WILLIAM EVANS,
 8
               Defendant.
 9
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                        TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
12
                               (Sentencing)
                    (Redacted by order of the Court)
13
                            Norfolk, Virginia
14
                              August 3, 2023
15
16
     BEFORE: THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH W. HANES
17
              United States District Judge
18
19
     APPEARANCES:
20
               UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
2.1
               By: Brian James Samuels
                     David M. Coleman
22
                     Assistant United States Attorneys
                     Counsel for the United States
2.3
               WEISBERG & WEISBERG, PLLC
24
               By: Noah David Weisberg
                    George Gorman
                     Counsel for the Defendant
25
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(Proceedings commenced at 10:40 a.m.)
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              THE COURT: Good morning.
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              MR. SAMUELS: Good morning, Judge.
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              THE COURT: Madam Clerk, can you call our next
 5
    matter, please.
 6
              THE CLERK: Criminal number 4:22cr92, United States
 7
     of America versus George Evans.
 8
              Mr. Samuels, is the government ready to proceed?
              MR. SAMUELS: The government is ready. Good
 9
10
     morning, Your Honor.
11
              THE COURT: Good morning.
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              THE CLERK: Mr. Weisberg, is the defendant ready to
13
    proceed?
14
              MR. WEISBERG: The defendant is ready. Good
15
     morning.
16
              THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Weisberg.
17
              Good morning to you, Mr. Evans.
18
              THE DEFENDANT: Good morning.
19
              THE COURT: Nice to see you, sir.
20
              You all can just come forward.
21
              Before we get started, let me just first apologize
22
     for starting court later than scheduled. We generally do
2.3
     try to stay on schedule, so I'm sorry to keep everyone
24
     waiting.
25
              Mr. Evans, you had previously appeared before me
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and entered a plea of quilty to Count One, which charges conspiracy to defraud and commit offenses against the United States, in violation of 18, United States Code, Section 371; and Count Thirty-One, which charges engaging in monetary transactions in criminally derived property, in violation of 18, United States Code, Sections 1975 and 2. And so this hearing is set this morning for your sentencing in which I will consider and then impose the sentence in your case. Do you understand that, sir? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor, I do. THE COURT: All right. Let me first ask the Government, have all known victims been provided notice of this hearing and an opportunity to be heard? MR. SAMUELS: Yes, Your Honor, they have. THE COURT: Thank you. So, in preparation for the sentencing today, the Court received and reviewed your Presentence Report, which is the report that the probation officer prepared in your The most recent of that report was filed on June 5th, and the addendum indicates that there are no unresolved objections to the report. So, let me first ask you, Mr. Weisberg, did you have a sufficient opportunity to review the Presentence Report with Mr. Evans prior to appearing before me today?

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MR. WEISBERG: I did, Your Honor.
 1
 2
              THE COURT: Do you know of any other addictions,
 3
     corrections, or modifications that need to be made?
 4
              MR. WEISBERG: I do not, Your Honor.
 5
              THE COURT: Now, I do have the letters that you've
 6
     submitted as attached to your sentencing position, but do
 7
     you have any other evidence that you would like to present
 8
     today?
 9
              MR. WEISBERG: Just from the witnesses who provided
10
     those letters, brief testimony, Your Honor.
11
              THE COURT: Okay. Very well.
12
              And then finally, have you reviewed the mandatory,
13
     standard, and special conditions of supervised release,
14
     which also include conditions of probation that are included
15
     in the Presentence Report?
16
              MR. WEISBERG: We have, Your Honor.
17
              THE COURT: All right.
18
              So, Mr. Evans, I do have some questions for you.
19
              The reason we focus so heavily on the Presentence
     Report is, in addition to the parties' arguments, it really
20
21
     is the fundamental information that I receive and consider
22
     in trying to determine the appropriate sentence in your
2.3
     case. So it's very important that the information in the
24
     Presentence Report is accurate and complete because of its
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     role in the sentencing process.
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So I want to ensure, sir, did you have enough time to review the report and go through it with your attorney? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor, I did. THE COURT: And do you think there are any errors in the report? THE DEFENDANT: I think any errors that may have been there were corrected with the reviews that we did. THE COURT: Very well. And do you also believe that the report is complete? Does it have everything in it that you think it should have about you for purposes of sentencing? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor, I do. THE COURT: All right. Now, at the end of this Presentence Report is a list of conditions of supervised release and probation. Both of those are simply periods of supervision which come with conditions, things that you can and cannot do. If you violate those conditions, you could face an additional term of incarceration. So it's important that you read them, understood them. When I impose sentence, I won't necessarily go through each one, so long as you have read them already as they're set forth in the Presentence Report. So, Mr. Evans, did you read and review and talk with your attorney about the mandatory, standard, and special conditions in the Presentence Report?

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor, I did.
 1
 2
              THE COURT: Do you have any questions?
 3
              THE DEFENDANT: No, I do not.
 4
              THE COURT: All right. Do you need any additional
 5
     time before we go forward with your sentencing, Mr. Evans?
 6
              THE DEFENDANT: No. No, Your Honor, I don't.
 7
              THE COURT: All right. So, for purposes of the
     record I am going to set forth the maximum penalties that
 8
 9
     are set by statute and then review the advisory quideline
10
     range.
11
              As to Count One, the maximum penalties are: A
12
     maximum term of five years of incarceration, a fine of
13
     $250,000 or twice the gross gain or loss, restitution,
14
     forfeiture of assets, a $100 special assessment per count,
15
     for a total of $200, and a maximum term of three years of
16
     supervised release.
17
              As to Count Thirty-One, the maximum penalties are:
18
     A ten-year term of incarceration, a fine, the same fine,
19
     which is $250,000 or twice the value of the monetary
20
     instruments or funds involved, restitution, forfeiture, a
2.1
     $100 special assessment per count, and a maximum term of
22
     three years of supervised release.
2.3
              The Presentence Report also calculates your
24
     advisory guideline range. That is a range of months that's
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     calculated by looking at the offense and your criminal
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history. Here, you have almost no criminal history, and,
therefore, you're a Criminal History Category I. The total
offense level is calculated at a total offense of 26, and
that yields an advisory quideline range of 63 to 78 months
for Counts One and Thirty-One.
         And also, I'll just set forth also the recommended
fine is $25,000 to 3,000,000, just over $3,000,000.
         Mr. Weisberg, do you agree that those are all
properly calculated?
         MR. WEISBERG: Yes, we do, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: All right. You all can, then, step
back and I'll talk to the government next.
         Mr. Samuels, I think we should hear the evidence,
but I'll just address a couple of things with you first and
then we'll hear evidence.
         MR. SAMUELS: Yes, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: Do you know of any other additions,
corrections, or objections that need to be addressed this
morning?
         MR. SAMUELS: I do not, Your Honor. Thank you.
         THE COURT: And you moved for a one-point reduction
for acceptance of responsibility. That motion is granted.
It's already reflected in the advisory guideline range.
         Do you agree that that range is properly
calculated?
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MR. SAMUELS: I do, Your Honor.
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 2
              THE COURT: And do you have any evidence to
 3
     present?
              MR. SAMUELS: We do not, Your Honor, other than the
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 5
     materials that were attached to our position paper, which we
 6
     would ask the Court to incorporate and consider.
 7
              THE COURT: I will.
 8
              MR. SAMUELS: Thank you.
 9
              THE COURT: Thank you all.
10
              MR. SAMUELS: Thank you, Judge.
11
              THE COURT: Mr. Weisberg, do you want to call any
12
     witnesses --
13
              MR. WEISBERG: Yes, Your Honor.
14
              THE COURT: -- you want to call?
15
              MR. WEISBERG: Yes. May I call Erin Evans, please,
16
     Your Honor?
17
              (The witness was administered the oath.)
18
              THE COURT: Mr. Weisberg, you can go ahead when
19
     you're ready.
20
              MR. WEISBERG: Thank you.
21
              ERIN EVANS, called by the Defendant, having been
22
     first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
2.3
                          DIRECT EXAMINATION
24
     BY MR. WEISBERG:
25
     Q. Ma'am, would you introduce yourself to Her Honor, please.
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Evans, E. - Direct

1 A. I am Erin Evans.

- 2 Q. And what's your relationship to my client?
- 3 A. I'm his daughter.
- 4 | Q. Ms. Evans, you have provided the Court a character
- 5 | letter, essentially, that the Court has before it, correct?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. All right. And, Ms. Evans, what, if anything, other than
- 8 | what's contained in that letter, do you want the Court to
- 9 know about your father today?
- 10 A. I -- I will say that I have really seen a difference in
- 11 him since -- since the laundry business was sold. It kind of
- 12 | was a -- like a weight off of his shoulders. And he just, I
- 13 | can tell -- like, I could tell that there were periods of
- 14 depression that he probably wouldn't admit to, but I can see
- 15 | that he's happier now. And, you know, even with this
- 16 | sentencing looming over him, he's just a different, happier,
- 17 better person.
- 18 Q. Do you think that he is in any way, other than, of
- 19 | course, what, you know, has been established in this
- 20 | courtroom and otherwise in terms of monetary damages, have
- 21 | you witnessed anything that makes you believe that he has
- 22 | suffered at all, any degree of remorse at all?
- 23 A. Yeah. He is -- there have been many conversations where
- 24 | he has teared up with me, just feeling guilt for what he has
- 25 | put our family through and what he put anybody else through,

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and just shame that, you know, he got to that point.
 1
 2
     Q. What he did in this case, is that, in your mind,
     consistent with the father that you knew all of the years
 3
     prior to him getting involved in Magnolia laundering?
 4
        Not at all. It was incredibly shocking.
 6
     Q. Okay.
 7
              MR. WEISBERG: Thank you. I have no further
 8
     questions.
 9
              THE COURT: All right.
10
              Ma'am, hold on one second. I just need to ask the
11
     government if they want to ask any questions.
12
              Do you have any questions?
              MR. COLEMAN: No questions, Your Honor.
13
14
              THE COURT: All right.
15
              Ma'am, thank you for your testimony. You may stand
16
     down now.
              MR. WEISBERG: Hayley Evans, Your Honor.
17
18
              THE COURT: All right.
19
              (The witness was administered the oath.)
20
              THE COURT: Go ahead.
21
              HAYLEY EVANS, called by the Defendant, having been
22
     first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
2.3
                          DIRECT EXAMINATION
24
     BY MR. WEISBERG:
25
     Q. You are Miss Hayley Evans?
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Evans, H. - Direct

12

1 A. Correct. Yes.

- 2 Q. And you are, of course, Mr. Evans, the defendant's
- 3 daughter?
- 4 A. Yes. That's correct.
- 5 Q. You are the same Hayley Evans that filed a character
- 6 | letter that has been provided to the Court and filed?
- 7 A. Yes. Correct.
- 8 Q. All right. Ms. Evans, can you tell the Court anything
- 9 you want the Court to know about your father that you haven't
- 10 | included in that letter, that you want Her Honor to know
- 11 about?
- 12 A. Yeah, absolutely.
- Good morning, Your Honor, and thank you for your
- 14 time this morning.
- To kind of elaborate a little bit more on what I
- 16 | talked about in my letter, my dad started coming to church
- 17 | with me in April, the first Sunday that he was available
- 18 | after he sold the business. That was something that was very
- 19 | important to him. And I've seen him immediately join, to
- 20 | start volunteering and getting to know people, and started
- 21 | seeing one of our pastors for counseling, so I have truly
- 22 | seen him be super remorseful.
- I know one point that I kind of touched on in my
- 24 | letter is my dad's meticulousness for following the rules and
- 25 | the laws. And his first Sunday serving with the parking lot

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team, so helping make sure that families get safely into the
church, the leader of that team asked him to meet at, like,
10:05. And I noticed my dad looking at his watch at, like,
9:58. And he was walking to a room like right next door, and
he was like, "I should probably go so I can make it there in
time to help them out." And that's very consistent with the
way I've always seen my dad and just like his meticulousness
for order and doing the right thing and making sure that the
people who rely on him are getting the best of him.
         And, yeah, I've seen him show a lot of remorse the
past few months, almost every time we talk. It is very
emotional for him.
         This past Sunday, you know, being his last week
before today's hearing, he -- his chin just kept quivering
every time he talked to someone just -- and not in a feeling
sorry for himself kind of way but just -- just the
anticipating what was to come this week, so that's -- that's
kind of what I've been observing of my father the past few
months.
        MR. WEISBERG:
                        Thank you.
         I have no further questions, Your Honor.
        THE COURT: All right. Ms. Evans, hold on one
second.
         Do you have any questions?
        MR. COLEMAN: No, Your Honor.
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1
              THE COURT: All right. Thank you, ma'am, for your
 2
     testimony. You may stand down.
 3
              THE WITNESS: You're welcome. Thank you.
              MR. WEISBERG: Our final witness will be Melissa
 4
 5
     Evans, Your Honor.
 6
              (The witness was administered the oath.)
 7
              MELISSA EVANS, called by the Defendant, having been
 8
     first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
 9
                          DIRECT EXAMINATION
10
    BY MR. WEISBERG:
11
     Q. Ms. Evans, you're, of course, Melissa Evans, who provided
12
     a letter to the Court regarding your father's character?
13
     A. Yes. That's correct.
14
     Q. And, Ms. Evans, if you could describe to the Court what,
15
     if anything, you want the Court to know about your father
16
     today that you haven't already provided in that letter.
17
     A. In addition to the letter that I provided, I mean,
18
     ultimately, I just want to emphasize how -- how good of a man
19
    he is, and he has always been, and what I've seen. He's been
20
     very fair, and he taught me to be fair and caring, and that
21
     is definitely the character I have seen with him very
22
     consistently. I --
2.3
     Q. I'm sorry. Go ahead.
24
        No, that's okay.
25
              I have -- just like my sister said -- have also seen
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a change in him since he sold the laundry and definitely a
 1
 2
     remorse. I mean, I think all three of us girls have had
     similar conversations with him where, you know, he's sad and
 3
     remorseful and just relieved that the laundry is sold but
 4
 5
     still, you know, sad at the situation.
 6
        Your father before Magnolia was with LandAmerica, you're
 7
     aware of that? That's the evidence in the case, yes?
 8
     A. Yes.
 9
     Q. Okay. Now, when you think back to your father at that
10
     time period versus how he was in his time with Magnolia, how
11
     would you describe that comparison?
12
     A. Well, my dad is very hardworking, no matter what. He was
13
     a very hardworking man at LandAmerica, and he was very
14
     hardworking at the laundry, mostly being -- you know, making
15
     sure that he put his efforts in to keep as much of the
16
     business afloat as he could because, you know, there were
17
     things that had to be done to keep the business afloat, but I
18
     saw him work harder than ever doing that.
19
     Q. Do you think it impacted -- did you see it impact him in
20
     terms of energy levels, exhaustion, judgment, or anything
21
     like that?
22
     A. Yes. He was definitely exhausted. I mean, he was
23
     working ungodly hours and, you know, only getting enough
24
     sleep to -- I mean, honestly, not even getting enough sleep
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but just, you know, getting some sleep to be able to get up

- 1 | again the next morning and do it over again.
- 2 Q. Did it have any impact to you and your relationship with
- 3 him, the amount of time that he was working at Magnolia?
- 4 A. Yes. I felt like some time was robbed from me.
- 5 Q. Was robbed, is that what you said?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. Okay. When we talk about his remorse, do you have a way
- 8 to sort of describe that? Is this a remorse of somebody who
- 9 is upset that they got caught, or is it remorse of somebody
- 10 | who is upset at what they did? Can you articulate on that
- 11 | front?
- 12 A. Yes. Not just upset that he got caught, but -- I mean,
- 13 | my dad has always been a good person, and he preaches the
- 14 | right thing. He made sure all three of us girls knew that.
- 15 | So I think that it's real remorse.
- 16 Q. He regrets the nature of his decisions?
- 17 | A. Absolutely. I don't -- I don't think that this would
- 18 | have been something he would have chose to do other -- like,
- 19 | if he didn't feel like he didn't have to maybe.
- 20 Q. And you know if he is sentenced to a period of
- 21 | incarceration and, you know, if he is granted an opportunity
- 22 | to surrender at a future date, if that is necessary, are you
- 23 going to be there to support him and help him facilitate his
- 24 | obligations to the United States government?
- 25 A. Yes.

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Q. And then after that, are you still going to be there to
 1
 2
     help him if he is eventually released?
 3
     Α.
        Yes.
              MR. WEISBERG: Thank you. No further questions.
 4
 5
              THE COURT: Thank you.
 6
              Government?
 7
              MR. COLEMAN: No questions, Your Honor.
 8
              THE COURT: All right.
 9
              Thank you, Ms. Evans. You can step down.
10
              THE WITNESS: Thank you.
11
              MR. WEISBERG: Your Honor, that is the nature of
12
     our testimonial evidence. We would just ask the pre-filings
13
     that have been already brought into the court be made a part
14
     of the record.
15
              THE COURT: They will be.
16
              MR. WEISBERG: Thank you.
17
              THE COURT: Thank you.
18
              All right. I'll hear from the government.
19
              MR. SAMUELS: Thank you, Your Honor.
20
              Your Honor, in listening to Mr. Evans's daughters
21
     there, I was gratified to hear the expressions of remorse
22
     because in some of the position papers that have been filed,
23
     I had some concerns about that, so I was glad to hear that.
24
              And I know the defendant's daughters are referring,
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     of course, to his whole background that the Court must
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consider, and so I would also ask the Court to consider in
the serious offense of this case the entire nature of the
offense. And I am going to talk about Mr. Evans's
involvement specifically, but the entire nature of the case
I think warrants consideration, just like Mr. Evans's
background does.
         THE COURT: Mr. Samuels, will you move the
microphone closer to you?
         MR. SAMUELS: Oh, so it's louder? Okay. I don't
usually have that problem. Yes, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: It's not too bad, but go ahead.
         MR. SAMUELS: Yes, ma'am.
         This is a labor trafficking conspiracy that
Mr. Evans comes to the Court to be sentenced on. It was a
conspiracy that lasted for a relatively long period of time,
from 2017 through 2022, and Mr. Evans did play a role in
this.
         It was not just a case of hiring undocumented
workers to work at the Magnolia laundry facility. And the
workers, really the victims in this case, Your Honor, many
of them did come from Central America, largely El Salvador.
So there is an immigration component to it, but there is a
larger component about exploitation, about control of
the vulnerable workers for profit, not just about hiring
undocumented individuals, or not being aware of the hiring
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requirements. That would dilute, really, the nature of this case. And that's important because the more serious the case, it does elevate an individual's connection to it and sentencing exposure when the case is more serious. So we would ask you to consider the entire nature of the case.

Now, Your Honor, this case involved labor trafficking. In 2000, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act defined labor trafficking as "The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery."

And so some of the components of that, Your Honor,
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are fear of physical harm to the worker or their family, a fear of deportation, coercive debt payments, and essentially victims not being able to make their life choices as to where they are going to live, when they are going to work, when they can leave.

This case really does have all of these attributes to it. It's often an underreported crime because of the nature of the victims.

And again, Your Honor, I am going to talk specifically about Mr. Evans's involvement, but I do want to set the stage for the Court as to the nature of the entire case.

It also, of course, involves a money laundering component. And specifically with respect to Mr. Evans, in August of 2019, he made a transfer of funds derived from the specified unlawful activities of inducing entry, harboring, transporting, all trafficking-related offenses, Your Honor. The overall amount of the money laundering was about 1.5 million. That's not really captured in the guidelines in the way they're calculated in this case, but it's something that's important because it shows and demonstrates: Number one, the profit motive to this; and number two, how the proceeds from this were kind of plowed right back into it to keep it going again.

So, Your Honor, as we've set forth in our position paper, when we look at the nature and circumstances of the offense, the leadership role that the defendant played as an owner of the business, who did manage it, and this profit motive, we submit that this supports an advisory sentence at the lower end of the range for Mr. Evans. And then we do have a separate variance motion that I'll talk about at another time, at the appropriate juncture.

But, again, looking to the nature and circumstances of the offense, from 2017 through 2022, the defendant was a co-owner of Northstar, which operated as Magnolia, this laundry business in Williamsburg that had actually been operating since 2009. And in these later years, in this

2.1

2.3

time period we're focused on, it really came to rely upon this traffic-enforced labor, in violation of a number of U.S. laws as well as the dignity of the victims. And on the defendant, he was an owner. He was a manager. He was a director. He was a shift supervisor. He played a role here, and he is responsible for his participation. Judge, there were many steps to this over a long period of time that are well-summarized in the, I think nearly hundred paragraphs of the PSR.

Certainly, Magnolia came to a point where they needed a supply of workers to service the many contracts that they had, the commercial laundry business in Williamsburg with all of the resorts that are there. So these workers had to be identified. They were largely vulnerable people from Central America, again, from El Salvador.

There had to be an engagement of transportation from Central America, payments to individuals who largely smuggled these workers to the United States. Some encountered Border Patrol, some did not. Some served time in detention facilities. One I believe was smuggled in the trunk of a car from Mexico to Houston. They were then transported to Williamsburg.

The workers were housed in Williamsburg, some of them at the homes of co-defendants, Mr. Vaughan and

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Ms. Landaverde. And some of the workers were actually housed in the laundry facility.
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Fraudulent identification documents had to be obtained to make them appear to be legitimate.

And then this scheme kind of turned on itself where the conspirators collected payments from the workers, and they collected payments to pay for their travel to the United States, sometimes payments just to live in the warehouse in some poor conditions.

As the PSR references, G.M.M.M. paid some -- was asked to pay some \$22,000 for their transport to the United States, even though they believed it was far less and only cost about \$12,000. F.A.P.C.E. paid some \$28,000, was asked to pay that amount. And then money was given back to these same workers to structure payments back to the smugglers to keep this ring going.

And then there was an effort, Your Honor, to keep the workers in line, and that was done through debts, through threats, through physical abuse.

What nature did the threats take? We had, I think, I believe at least eight victims identify some of these:

Threats to deport them, threats to prosecute, hitting them for making friends -- the young minor who went to school in Williamsburg -- threats to harm them or their family members in order to make them to stay and to work.

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So the upshot of all of this, Your Honor, was a workforce that was in fear but was controlled, who worked long hours. Money came through to these owners through the control and this exploitation.

And the Presentence Report recounts some pretty startling examples. Some of those are referenced in the Victim Impact Statements.

There was a young minor, M.G.M., 13-years old when she came here, was in the detention center for a period of time and then traveled to Williamsburg. She not only worked but went to school, and it was this back and forth between going to school during the day, school in Williamsburg, and then being picked up and taken to work all night, back and forth, school and work, over and over again, couldn't make friends, was threatened if she did so.

V.M.G. and her infant son were brought up in August of 2021. They were living in the business. And I believe we attached a photograph to our position paper that indicated that this child was in a stroller with the bottle attached to a strap attached to the stroller. The child was unaccompanied for times when the mother was working. The business was certainly not suitable for an adult to be living in as an adult, not to mention a young child.

Workers came in at the end of this time period paying double their costs of transport.

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And I will make the point to Your Honor that this crime did not stop on its own. No one raised their hand and said, "We need to stop this conduct. This is wrong." It only stopped because HSI, the Department of Labor did their investigation, engaged in search warrants and arrest warrants. That's what stopped this, not any of the defendants saying, "We know this is wrong. We need to stop it."

Now, let's look at what the defendant knew and what the defendant did, because I think the Court has to consider this as well. When we briefed this matter, we certainly acknowledged then, and we acknowledge today that the defendant played a lesser role here individually, although he was certainly part of the conspiracy, and we did credit the defendant that lesser role in our guideline recommendation.

I'm somewhat concerned, Your Honor, with how the case was cast in some of the recent defense pleadings, but I understand that the defense does acknowledge that he was aware and involved in this from as far back as 2017. But this isn't just a technical guilt, Your Honor. This isn't a regulatory crime.

So looking at what the defendant admitted to in the statement of facts and the PSR that sort of serves as our template here, he certainly admitted he was a manager. He

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admitted he was an owner and director, responsible for
        He made payments to these workers that he knew were
not authorized to work in the United States. And the
Presentence Report recounts at least 25 separate documented
payments from 2017 through 2021 to many different workers.
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In 2019 through 2022, the defendant, along with conspirators, provided these workers with currency to wire to Central America, and there were some \$200,000 sent to Central America. This is proceeds from the business.

In 2021, he acknowledged that he knew that a young worker was housed there and her child at the business.

In 2022, Your Honor, there was a recorded phone call with the defendant. And this recorded phone call, Your Honor, I submit, reveals that the defendant was aware of some of the various red flags that were occurring here at the business. And he's talking with these individuals telling them, I don't do a background check, or anything based on that, and that he's certain that they have had people with false papers. Then this undercover individual met with the defendant and Ms. Landaverde and asked for a way to get documents.

So, Your Honor, there were a lot of red flags here from the defendant's involvement in the business. He wasn't an absentee landlord. He was a shift supervisor. We have heard that he worked long hours at the business, where these

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other victims and workers also worked long hours.
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I believe in our position paper we referenced a worker that identified that she worked some 160 hours in the course of two weeks, very long hours under very, very difficult conditions.

THE COURT: He was the day shift manager?

MR. SAMUELS: I believe that's correct, Your Honor.

The defendant certainly was in a position as a co-owner where he could have stopped this, but he didn't. And I understand, Your Honor, that there are cases when an individual is in a pot of water and that pot gets hotter and hotter and hotter, and you just find yourself involved in something, but at some point -- and I think defense would acknowledge that by at least 2017 -- the defendant knew that these things were going on and that this is how they were providing their workforce. We would expect somebody like the defendant to pull the plug on this, but he didn't.

When arrested, he did not cooperate initially, didn't talk with law enforcement.

In the Presentence Report, he made a claim in his acceptance of responsibility portion that this stemmed from COVID, but, Your Honor, all of the payments and a lot of the facts in this case occurred well before 2020, so I find that somewhat hard to credit.

In terms of the defendant's knowledge, again, what

we can show is that he was a 50 percent owner of the business. He was local, present and engaged, shift supervisor, knows that the workers are working, knows there is a minor there and a woman with her infant son.

Many of the threats that occurred here, Your

Honor -- and we're not attributing the defendant with the

threats, but many of the threats occurred at the warehouse,

Your Honor. And it would just seem that there is almost too

much that occurred at the business or in connection with his

finances for him to just turn a blind eye to this, as to

what was going on.

The total amount of laundered funds, one and a half million, 215,000 of which were these international wires. And the total funds that are subject to forfeiture from the proceeds of this were 3.9 million to the conspirators, and that's based on a percentage of the workforce over the time period. But, Your Honor, again, it's enough red flags that should have caused the defendant to be able to issue spot this. He's educated. He's experienced. These things were going on right under his nose.

And further looking at the conspiracy he pled to, the driving charge of this multi-object conspiracy, and all of the objects of the conspiracy relate either to essentially trafficking -- it's bringing the immigrants into the United States, transporting them to avoid detection,

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harboring them, producing false identification documents that were necessary for them to work at Magnolia -- and then there is the obtaining labor by force piece that the defendant is not as involved with.
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But, Your Honor, conspiracies are separate crimes beyond the substantive crimes, because they present separate dangers of criminality. There are special group dangers of criminality when you have multiple individuals involved, and that's really for a couple of reasons. There is a better chance at concealment due to the compartmentalization that occurs. One conspirator takes one task, another another. There is a better chance of success. The whole tends to be greater than the sum of the parts.

And the defendant was involved in this conspiracy, and he can't set aside what was done completely by these other conspirators because he benefited from it. He was the owner of the business.

And it does seem to me that in his position papers he has somewhat narrowed or minimized the view he has of the offense. I hope I am reading that wrong. I hope that he really does have remorse for this and realizes the scope of this.

THE COURT: Let me ask you -- I just want to make sure I confirm your position on one thing.

MR. SAMUELS: Yes, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Regarding the physical threats and the force and the debts -- well, actually let me just start with the threats and the physical abuse. I think the parties are in agreement that Mr. Evans did not personally engage in that conduct and did not direct that conduct.

MR. SAMUELS: That's correct, Your Honor. We have no evidence of that.

THE COURT: But it seems that there is some dispute about the degree of his knowledge of whether those activities were occurring.

MR. SAMUELS: I think there is, yes. And, Your Honor, it's knowledge, so we can't open his head and see what he actually knew, but I think, again, there were enough red flags and enough issues going on there that perhaps he just really had serious blinders on, but having serious blinders on isn't itself a way to avoid knowledge, when you're trying to ignore what's obvious, when you're trying to put your head in the sand, and this was operating for such a long period of time, and he was directly involved, and admitted being involved in the hiring of individuals.

THE COURT: What about the payment of debts, so the rent payments, repayments for the transport, what was his involvement as to that?

MR. SAMUELS: We don't have any direct evidence that he was involved in those payments of debt, Your Honor.

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But he has admitted that he, along with the other conspirators, did provide some money for these workers to send down to others, and I believe he would readily admit that he did that directly in a period of time, that he sent money to bring people back into the United States as the scheme continued, as it grew more serious.
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THE COURT: All right.

MR. SAMUELS: Your Honor, the guideline range, recognizing it is advisory, is 63 to 78 months. In the government's view that reflects the seriousness of the offense as a whole, it does.

Mr. Evans is given a two-level leadership enhancement. There is an enhancement for the number of individuals that are trafficked. We believe that that is a conservative but appropriate number of 25 to 99. There were at least that many over that five-year period. There is enhancements for the unaccompanied minor and vulnerable victim. And then Mr. Evans also pled guilty to the money laundering.

So in the government's view, this does recognize the facets of the case. This scheme really only operates if the profits from it can be channeled back in, and certainly the defendant played a role in that.

But 1.5 million doesn't really have any recognition in the guidelines. There is -- normally 1.5 million, if

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that's the amount that's laundered, that results in its own sentence that's about this level, but because it defaults to, really, the immigration guidelines, it doesn't look that way.

Why is this reasonable, Your Honor? Again, it does capture the seriousness of the offense and its duration. This went on for a five-year period of time. It reflects the number of laws that were broken here, the integrity of our system that has been thwarted, and also the dangers of this human smuggling. Putting the money into this system is certainly encouraging and facilitating a very predatory system that brings people into the United States.

And Mr. Evans, as essentially one of the owners of the farm here, he is somewhat responsible for the crops that are produced. And the crops that came out of these things that were set in motion were this control and this exploitation, and you do have some ripple effects here, Your Honor. I don't know that we can get our arms around all of them, but the Court can see how a lot of those victims or a lot of the workers who went in and provided false identification had Social Security numbers. Those Social Security numbers belonged to real people. If W-2s or W-4s were filed for them, if there was paperwork filed, that at some point can come back to those true individuals that had their Social Security numbers taken. Again, it also does

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support this trafficking of individuals into the United States. That's a systemic harm.
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Now, Your Honor, those are the facts of the case, and that's the nature and circumstances of the offense, both as a whole and the defendant's own participation.

And now I would like to talk about his background. When we look at background, Your Honor, we tend to go first to criminal history. Well, that's easy here. Mr. Evans has no criminal history. That tends to show us what's going to happen in the future.

Here, Mr. Evans, everything he has in his background is good things, a family, education, work history. And we tend to look at a good background and a good past as mitigating. I do submit to the Court that that should be somewhat more balanced in a case like this because it ups the quotient of he should have known better. He really should have, Your Honor. He was educated. He was intelligent. He was experienced in business. We're not talking about somebody who is new to running a company or new to engaging in this. Mr. Evans is an experienced, educated man.

So when you have that good background -- and unfortunately, when we see these more sophisticated white-collar type crimes, it is often individuals who are caught up in this that have that type of background because

they're able to rise to the position of prominence to do it.

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Mr. Evans didn't have to do this. Looking at his financial history, looking at what he has, he could have retired. He could have let this go. There was no reason to continue this.

So I would submit that, unfortunately, when somebody has such a good background, it is a little bit aggravating when they step away from that, when they walk away, because to whom much is given, much is expected, Your Honor. And Mr. Evans had so many advantages, that he would turn and disadvantage others in this way is somewhat distressing and it is serious.

Again, Mr. Evans did not stop this on his own but when he was arrested. And he has certainly visited a hardship on himself and his family, unfortunately, based on the choices that he has made.

Your Honor, looking at the other purposes of the sentencing here, I go to respect for the law. I hope that Mr. Evans realizes this, based on the testimony we heard this morning and the expressions of remorse. From what was in the position paper, it seemed to be a lot of "he failed to recognize" or "he failed to understand." And I don't think that that fits the statement of facts that he agreed to.

The expression that he is "totally shocked" or

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"surprised" by some of this has somewhat of a Casa Blanca type air to it. Again, Mr. Evans is not sitting across town or across country. He is at the business. He's involved in the hiring. He's making payments to these individuals. It seems to me that there were a number of yellow lights that he went through at best.

It is a serious offense, Your Honor. I discussed that at length.

We talk about deterrence. I hope that Mr. Evans doesn't need to be specifically deterred now that he's been caught up in this. I really don't think he does. But I do think general deterrence is very important in this case. These labor trafficking investigations are more common than they are prosecuted. They are hard to identify. They are hard to investigate because a lot of times victims don't come forward, and that was certainly the case with this situation, Your Honor. We didn't have victims come forward until 2021, I believe, and then there was a lengthy investigation where we tried to find out other victims. And the Court can kind of see that as workers come in and workers leave, it is difficult for us to be able to find those and to really get our arms wrapped around it.

In terms of just punishment, certainly Mr. Evans should be justly punished. This was not a one-time crime or even a one-time call that Mr. Evans made. This occurred

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over a period of time for five years. And a sentence at the low end of that range as a starting off point does reflect the charges, the role that he played, and just punishment.

And lastly, Your Honor, let me just talk a little bit more about the victims. We've submitted a number of statements that the Court has seen. These victims are victims in a number of ways. They are vulnerable people that are brought into the United States. They are coming here hoping for something better. The transportation process can be difficult for them. They're not coming here under their own power necessarily. They're being transported here, and it's transported in a system that is rife with problems.

Some of them were brought in. M.M.G. provided in her statement that she worked very long hours, there was no air conditioning, no heat, only one 30-minute break. And just some of these working conditions couldn't be not noticed by the defendant, and the long hours that these folks are working.

You see how they check the boxes about their feelings, whether they were angry or fear or concerned. Mr. Evans played a role in setting the stage for this system that exploited these people in this way. So I think it's important for the Court to consider the victims and remember that these are the victims that we know of. This is kind of

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the tip of the iceberg from the last year of this.
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     Certainly, there were others.
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              Your Honor, I'll just end with the observation that
     we're here because of the choices that Mr. Evans made.
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     People don't just stumble into a conspiracy or get caught up
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     in a wave of it. He knew about this, and he decided to
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     continue it, and we know that because of the length of the
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     time that he was involved and the things that we can point
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     to that show his involvement.
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              Your Honor, I will be happy to address our request
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     for a variance at the appropriate time, but at this point we
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     would ask the Court to consider as a starting point the low
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     end of that advisory range, which we think appropriately
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     reflects the 3553(a) factors.
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              THE COURT: All right. I do. Let me just ask you
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     a couple of questions.
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              MR. SAMUELS: Yes, ma'am.
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              THE COURT: Can you explain to me again how the
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     money judgment amount was determined?
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              MR. SAMUELS: Yes, ma'am. And I might have to look
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     to my colleagues for a little bit of help here, but my
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     understanding is that how we determined the monetary
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     judgment was we looked at the gross revenue of Magnolia for
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     the period of time of the conspiracy, and that was about
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\$9 million, and then we took about 40 percent based on kind

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of a conservative view, that that was the percentage of the
workforce that was illegal, and we applied that percentage.
After consulting with defense counsel and everybody coming
to an agreement that that was appropriate, we viewed that as
reasonable, and that came to about our $3.9 million figure.
And I see nods over at the government's table, so I think I
have hit most of it, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: All right. And then somewhat related
to that, certainly Mr. Evans earned a salary during this
period of time.
         MR. SAMUELS: He did.
         THE COURT: But I think you would agree that he
didn't gain a windfall through his participation, that his
salary was consistent with what it would have been apart
from this offense. And I just want to be clear, is that
your view, or is it that there was?
         MR. SAMUELS: I think that's right, Your Honor, but
I think that it came to the point where this was the
mechanism by which they were able to keep operating when
they had difficulty. So, but for being able to engage in
this conduct to keep the business running, there is
certainly I think a profit motive tied up in that.
would agree with the Court that if it had been running
legitimately there would have been some sort of salary, but
they needed to do this to keep it running.
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THE COURT: All right. Then do you have a position
on whether I should impose a fine and the amount of that
fine?
        MR. SAMUELS: I defer to the Court, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: All right. And what about a term of
supervised release?
        MR. SAMUELS: Yes, Your Honor. We would ask for a
term of supervised release in this case. I don't know that
a lengthy term is appropriate, but I think there should be a
term of supervision.
         THE COURT: All right. Very well.
        MR. SAMUELS: Thank you, Judge.
        THE COURT: Thank you.
        Mr. Weisberg.
        MR. WEISBERG: Thank you, Your Honor.
        May it please the Court.
        Mr. Evans in no way is seeking, nor are the
pre-filings with the Court seeking to do anything other than
illustrate exactly what he did that was wrong and delineate
that from his co-defendants, which was some of it was the
same conduct and some of it was far different.
         He fully and completely accepts responsibility for
the sad reality for which he is humiliated, that he in
2019 -- I'm sorry, 2021 agreed with his co-conspirators to
actively send money to El Salvador to smuggle three
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individuals to the United States to gain employment illegally at Magnolia laundering. Those individuals, Your Honor, are F.T.A., I.E.L.A., and O.A.A.G., as identified in the statement of facts. Those three individuals are all adults. None of those three individuals had minor children with them. And he does not in any way deny that that was illegal. He takes full responsibility for it. And as we put in our sentencing papers, his explanation for it is lacking, but essentially, he was completely exhausted and beaten by a failing company.

As the government has conceded, I think in the last comments to the Court, in response to the Court's questions, did he get windfalls? No, he didn't get windfalls. He was barely surviving. What probably needed to happen to this company is what kind of did happen, which is it folded. Now it actually ended up selling, but it is not the same entity it was when Mr. Evans was there.

In addition to that, 2017 and beyond is the offense conduct that the government attributes to our client. There is no question that our client engaged in illicit conduct during that period. Our client received false and fraudulent papers that supposedly authorized individuals to work in the United States that were not authorized in the United States. He was aware that this was happening. He does not deny that he was aware that it was happening.

The point of our position paper, which is hard to sort of nail down and define maybe as intricately as we would like, is that the laws surrounding that issue, that particular issue, are very complex for an individual to navigate successfully on their own without getting in trouble with the law.

We pointed out in our sentencing paper 8 U.S.C. 1324(b), which essentially says when a perspective employer receives documents that on their face appear to be valid, you essentially can't scrutinize them. You cannot question them without running afoul of punishment from the United States government. So if somebody gives you the very same documents, arguably, that our client got in this case, you can't -- and they look valid, that's the end of your inquiry. You submit it to your payroll company, as he did here, and you hope that the government tells you that you're not supposed to employ them, and then you can go from there. Alternatively, you end up, if you do employ them, you end up where our client is today, or you could end up under 8 U.S.C. 1324, which is a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum of six months of incarceration.

It is a difficult area to navigate, and he knew that he was not navigating it properly because he got the notifications, and the government does have the proof to establish it, and he's not denying it. He's taking full

responsibility.

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What probably should have happened is he should have gone to an employment lawyer and gone to a criminal lawyer and said, "What do I do here?" And they would have cleaned house and told him how to do it, and he wouldn't be here today, and he should have, and he didn't, and he is taking responsibility for that.

There are essentially two areas of conduct that are in some ways very different and, of course, they're foreseeable, and they're connected, and they're considered related that really apply to this case that he absolutely accepts responsibility for. There are other areas that he does not accept responsibility for, and I do not believe that it is the government's position that he should have to today. And I really want to explore and clarify that, and it sounds from the proceedings thus far that the Court has delved into this somewhat.

The first thing I want to point out is that in the statement of facts that's filed with the Court, which is Document 56, the opening, the introductory paragraph says, "By signing below, the parties stipulate that at trial, the United States would have proven the following facts beyond a reasonable doubt with admissible and credible evidence."

That's the introductory paragraph.

On page 2, under paragraph 6(b), essentially, "With

respect to Count One, the defendant knowingly and willfully combined, conspired, and agreed; (b) to commit one or more of the following offenses; that is," and then there is a list of what follows.

The reason I am bringing that to the Court's attention is because that language, those two clauses were expressly negotiated over. It was a point that we addressed to say we are not signing up for all of the conduct that the co-defendants conspired and did, in fact, commit.

The government has essentially acknowledged somewhat today that they acknowledge, and everybody agrees that our client had no knowledge -- excuse me -- our client had no direct threats of violence, no violence to these individuals whatsoever, and they have no proof to establish it, because he didn't.

They suggest -- and this is the area of contention -- that he should have known, but they offer no evidence despite -- excuse me -- aside from his ownership of the company and the fact that he's a hands-on employee of the company to suggest that he did know, so should have known, maybe.

Now, the conditions they point to, children living there. Well, it's not illegal to have a child working there in and of itself, per se, nothing illegal from what they presented to the Court thus far. A child, the child that

was working there was, by the facts, 14 years or older. Under Virginia law you can work at 14 years.

There is no evidence to suggest that any of these individuals came forward to our client and said, Mr. Evans, we're in this terrible position. Can you help us? Your partner and his wife are monsters. That's not before the Court. That evidence isn't here.

There is no evidence that there was bruises. There was no evidence that there are instruments such as these other cases that we presented to the Court where people are chained, or they have security measures in the buildings where they can't leave. That's not a part of this case.

In fact, it's also not a part of this case that any of the individuals that actually came here, all of them, that any of them did not actually want to come here, saving apparently one. There was one minor child who ultimately sounds like she wanted to come, but she wanted to come because she wanted a job here and a place to stay. Well, that is what she got. It was just more work than she should have ever had to suffer through and more than she wanted. But ultimately all of the individuals that came here, who have been identified by the government, wanted to come here.

Now, the threats that were made to keep them here, the monetary payments that really effectively operated to trap them here, there is no evidence to suggest our client

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had any role in that. Is it a foreseeable part of a conspiracy? Yes. We've acknowledged that. We legally admitted that because it is. But was it factually? No. And there is no evidence to support that it was.
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So what did he do? He knowingly operated a company that, as the government correctly pointed out, enabled this to happen, and that's not okay.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Weisberg, I mean, I accept the government's statement that they cannot prove that he knew that this was occurring, but certainly there is some evidence that he knew or should have known, such as the fact that he was working there. You in your position state that he was working extremely long hours in 2021, that he was there six days a week, that during that period of time a 14-year old was working at the business, that even if she was believed to be 17, she was also in school. So certainly, you would see this child working. You would know the fact that they're supposed to be in school. So I have to say I don't think there is no evidence. I think I have to accept the government's representation that they cannot sufficiently prove knowledge, but there is -- I have to consider the circumstances of what's presented and his involvement, and so I think the statement of no evidence is not reflective of what's in the Presentence Report.

MR. WEISBERG: But the no evidence I'm referring to

is not that, Your Honor. I acknowledge that he did know that she was working there. I acknowledge that he knows the amount of hours and knew that she was of school age, but none of that is illegal in and of itself.

And what I am saying he did not have knowledge of is, he did not have any knowledge whatsoever that this person may have been subject to threats in the Landaverde household, and they have no evidence to suggest he did, so.

And yes, Your Honor's point is well taken. Should he have taken that person and said, well, let me look at these documents? Should this girl be working here this much? Is all of this legit? I know I had problems before.

Yes. If that's Your Honor's point, I agree, and
I'm not trying to argue that point. My point is that this
same girl that's there is never coming to him and saying,
they are threatening me, my siblings are threatening me.
This same person is not saying anything about, you know,
financial loans or entrapment of that regard. This person,
at worst, is working side by side with our client who is in
the exact same environment that these people are working in.

So as opposed to, you know, a case that could be charged under this where somebody has been smuggled here and trapped, such as the restaurant workers in the cases we cited, and the owners are lording over them, something like medieval times. That's not what this is. This is a person

working in the exact same environment with people he thinks are just as willingly working there as he is. I mean, this isn't where he wants to spend his 60s either, or any time, but this is the job that was available to him, and this is what he was doing. Likewise, it was fair for him to assume essentially, with the exception of that young girl, that that's what we have here. They had no evidence to suggest that any of these other individuals, that he had knowledge of that, other than he's an owner writing paychecks. That's the point that I am trying to make.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. WEISBERG: Your Honor, so when we get to the point of what he really did know, and I just submit to the Court when the Court is trying to come up with an appropriate punishment for that, that offense conduct of employing people knowing that they're illegal is a misdemeanor. It can be punished under federal law as a misdemeanor, and the maximum punishment is six months in jail for all of the conduct involved in that. That's one class of his conduct that he is before the Court on. The other class is the 2021 conduct, where those three individuals come, and I think I've already made the factual distinction with respect to them about who they were and who they weren't. These were people that wanted to come here. One of these people left within months of being here.

Again, no reason for my client to think that that man was being subject to threats whatsoever, no evidence to suggest that anybody ever told our client that that was going on.

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Your Honor, I want to turn next, if I may, to the relative culpability of the individuals here. government has asserted that my client is sort of the second least culpable person, submitting that Mr. Reyes is the least culpable. There were 21 false Social Security cards found in his possession when they --

I'll just say, because I did say this THE COURT: during the co-defendant's sentencing, that while he is a member of the conspiracy, his conduct is so different than that of the other three co-defendants that, to me, it's very difficult to compare those individuals to Mr. Jeronimo-Sis. His conduct is just so different that, to me, I do need to consider sentencing disparities, but I frankly just see them as almost different situations that are difficult to compare to each other.

MR. WEISBERG: Understood, Your Honor. And, you know, the only thing I would submit with respect to Mr. Jeronimo-Sis is that there are 26 people or 26 identities that he has in his possession that are false. That's potentially 26 individuals who could have been put in the exact same position that the individuals in this case were put in. And more importantly and perhaps most

importantly in this case, the one thing that my client was doing right in this case is that he was making it so that but for the Mr. Jeronimo-Sis's of the world, people making these false documents, you wouldn't have gotten a job at Magnolia. You could not get a job at Magnolia.

The controlled call that the government has cited in their statement of facts makes it clear that you do not work here without papers. Now it also, yes, I understand, says -- is him basically acknowledging that he knows that he's getting papers that aren't good.

But without Mr. Jeronimo-Sis, my client is not here either. And these people that came here aren't here by virtue of his paperwork, and they're not at Magnolia laundry by virtue of his paperwork. So that's 26 people that he has a criminal enterprise. That's the focus of his enterprise. My client's enterprise is to clean laundry and run a lawful business. His enterprise was to make false documents to facilitate the trafficking of individuals to this country to work, when they're not allowed to work, which makes it much harder for the government to control the trafficking in the first place. So I would just submit that.

With respect to Landaverde and Vaughan, they represent the pure and true evil that is associated with trafficking, and there is just no question about that. And there is also absolutely no evidence, I would submit,

to suggest that my client had any knowledge about it, and I stand firm on that. And by my negotiations with the government on the statement of facts, I think I am allowed to do that.

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Do I think that he could have been wiser about what is before him, and how he is operating his business, and who is working there? Yes, he could have been wiser. And he's bearing a responsibility for that today.

But I strenuously object to the notion that he turned a blind eye to people suffering from physical threats or anything like what occurred apparently in the household, and I stress the household of Landaverde and Vaughan.

And I also stress that, yes, my client was primarily working day shift, and these were effectively ships passing in the night. These individuals, the owners of this company, were not having, you know, business meetings and weekly meetings or daily meetings. They were really operating in their own lane, in their own world, and ships in the night, sort of swapping keys, if you will, here you go, the business is yours for the next shift. So I don't think there is any evidence to the contrary with respect to that.

Your Honor, when we do look at the guidelines as a recommendation in this case, we are glad and grateful for Booker. We're glad they're advisory. We agree that they're

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correctly calculated as they're required to be, but we also believe that that demonstrates that they are problematic. You have a six-point enhancement for the 25 to 99 aliens. You have a four-point enhancement for the unaccompanied minor. And you have two levels for the vulnerable victims. For all of those individuals, for the reasons I've already submitted, those mostly apply to the co-defendants. I am not saying my client is without fault. I think I have established that. But he did not play as direct and knowing role in the fashioning of the treatment of those individuals reflected in those enhancements, so it is submitted that the guidelines, as they pertain to Mr. Evans, really overstress and overemphasize the accountability that he should suffer for that. Your Honor, his daughters, I think have made clear through their letters and made clear through their testimony today that Mr. Evans is not a cruel human being. He was a proud successful member of the business community. He is a proud father. That makes his humiliation and his own failures that bring him before the Court today that much more painful. The government is right, specific deterrence is just not necessary in a case like this, and I would submit that the fact that he has no prior record, the fact that he has led such a productive and successful life and committed

to a life almost entirely without running afoul of the law is something that he should be given credit for. It does indicate that specific deterrence isn't necessary.

Also, I would submit to the Court in terms of general deterrence, I would suggest that it's not a bad message for people to understand that, yes, you do suffer consequence no matter when in life that you commit a crime, that's the answer that you come to have to give in this life. You're never above the law. You're never beyond the law. But it's not a bad thing if you spend 99 percent of your life abiding by it. That's a good thing, and you shouldn't be punished more for that. You should be given credit for that, to a degree.

I think it also supports the position advanced in our papers and also by his daughters that this was a man that was exhausted. This is a man that got beaten by the business and wasn't operating with his best judgment. It was a man that found how to navigate the immigration and employment laws surrounding this business al dita. He was just out of his depth on it. And contrary to the government's position, that's not that unbelievable. You're a CFO. That's not human resources. He's a CFO. That's something that he never had to deal with before. And there are no easy answers if you really start looking at the law on how a United States lawful businessman is supposed to

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really handle that issue. That's not on the websites.
There is no fact question on: What do you do? They're just
telling you what you can't do. There is not an easy answer
there. We don't have one. And I haven't had the government
tell us what there was other than essentially to shut it
down.
         This is, no doubt, going to be Mr. Evans's last
time ever before Your Honor or before a court regarding a
criminal conduct. He has led an exemplary life. He has
raised exemplary daughters. He serves as an example as to
how you should treat a spouse, even your ex-spouse, when
they are ill. This a good man who had a lapse of judgment.
        Thank you.
        THE COURT: Thank you.
        MR. SAMUELS: Your Honor, may I just say a few
things?
        THE COURT: You can. And I do also think that it
probably would be most appropriate to first, after you
speak, to then hear any argument on your motion and then
allow Mr. Evans to allocute.
        Any issue with proceeding in that way?
        MR. SAMUELS: No, ma'am.
        THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.
        MR. SAMUELS: Your Honor, I just wanted to
reference three pieces on this kind of point of knowledge
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and participation, and I am going to take them directly from the PSR.

In the PSR, paragraph 17, August 7th, 2019, the defendant caused a transfer of approximately \$16,395 from the account, the funds from the business account. The funds from that monetary transaction were criminally derived property. They were derived from this encouraging, this transporting, this trafficking.

This idea that the defendant maybe committed this misdemeanor violation because he didn't check the documents enough, that's not a specified unlawful activity for a money laundering count. So in terms of the knowledge, the defendant knows that this money is unlawful and it's being generated in this process.

And again, I come back to my kind of metaphor of the pot getting warmer and warmer. By the time the minor starts working there, and this is in 2019, Your Honor, the defendant has processed a bunch of checks to people that he knew were not authorized to work at the business, knew were not authorized to work in the United States.

So we see in paragraph 41 there begin a series of checks to M.G.M. M.G.M. was actually 13-years old.

So what do you have, Your Honor? You have got a 13-year-old girl that's working in this business for long periods of time. The defendant is writing checks to her,

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admitting that he knows -- there was some statement here, I thought, that, well, a 14-year old could work there. But no, the defendant has admitted that he knows she's not authorized to work in the United States.
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So wouldn't a responsible business owner making payments to this young girl, who he knows is not authorized to work in the United States, as he has known a lot of other folks are not authorized to work in the United States, wouldn't that raise questions for him, concerns for him?

Isn't that a very alarming red flag?

And one of the checks was rewritten the next day because the first check was to the wrong name. So he even knows she's using a different name.

And then lastly, Your Honor, paragraph 51 of the PSR, between 2019 and 2022, Aragon Landaverde, Vaughan, the defendant, and Magnolia provided their clients with U.S. currency and directed them to wire funds to Central America to pay for nationals to illegally come to the United States. So there is this knowledge and involvement that I do think does raise the specter of what is really occurring here, and I wanted to respond to that, Your Honor.

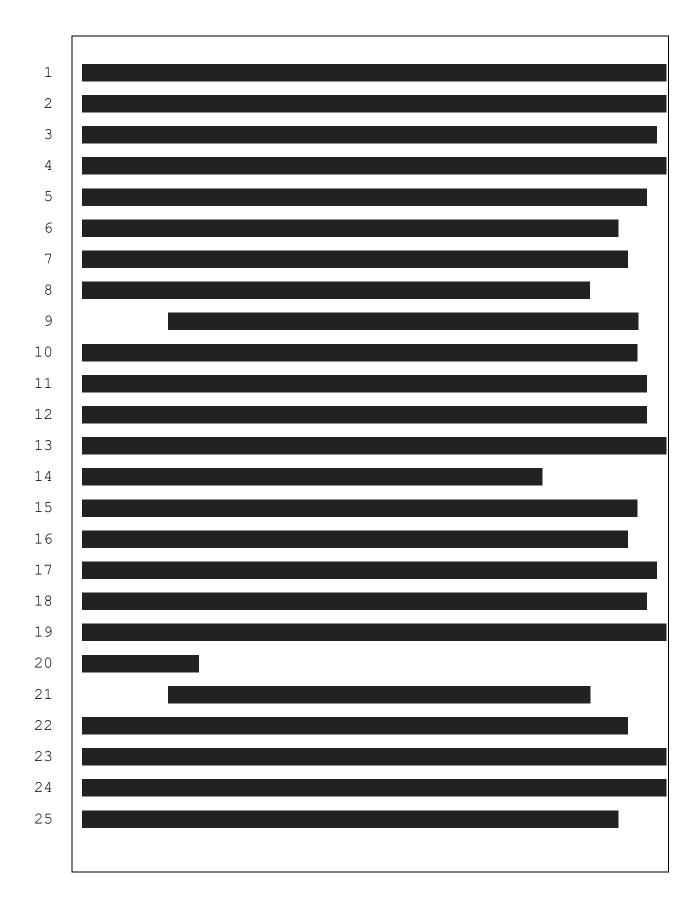
THE COURT: Very well.

MR. SAMUELS: Thank you, Judge.

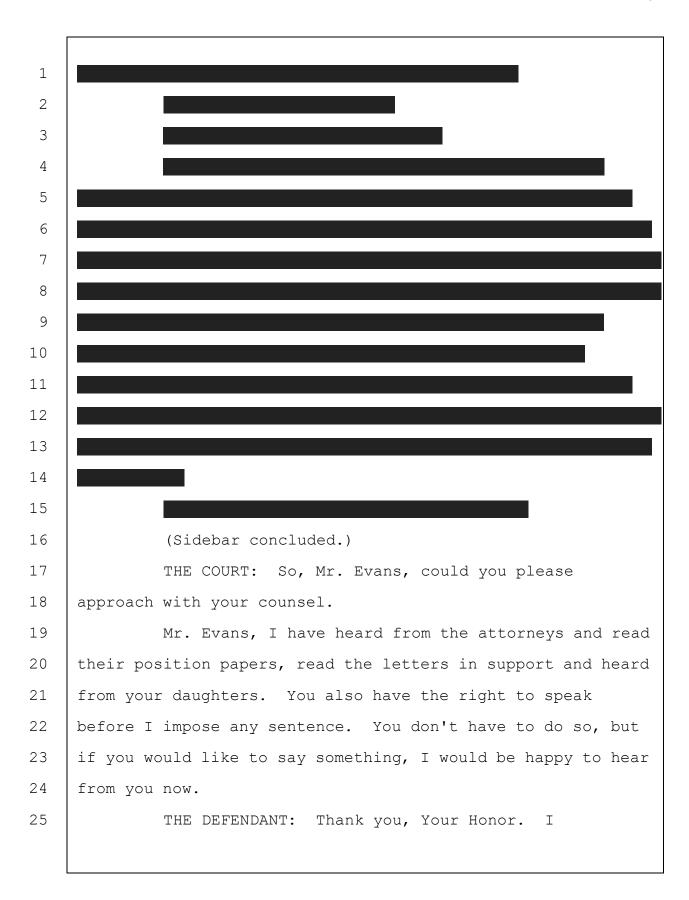
THE COURT: Regarding your motion for a variance.

MR. SAMUELS: Yes, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: I do think you have set forth your
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     reasoning very well in your motion.
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              MR. SAMUELS: Thank you.
              THE COURT: Do you think that there are other
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     things that you need to raise with me, other than what's
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     already presented in the motion?
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              MR. SAMUELS: I do not, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: I think that encapsulates it well.
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              THE COURT: Very well.
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              Mr. Weisberg, I can't recall whether you
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     specifically responded to the motion made by the government,
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     and so if you wanted to speak on that specifically, I would
     do a sidebar for that, but if you feel that that's not
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     necessary, then we won't.
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              MR. WEISBERG: I believe it is necessary and we
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     would make the request.
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              THE COURT: All right. Then why don't counsel come
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     forward.
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              Mr. Weisberg, are you asking that your client come
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     forward as well?
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              MR. WEISBERG: He doesn't need to, Judge.
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              THE COURT: All right.
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              (Sidebar conference redacted by order of the
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     Court.)
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JILL H. TRAIL, Official Court Reporter



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appreciate the opportunity.
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I acknowledge and accept the crimes that I have been accused of and have admitted to in my pleading agreement. I made numerous mistakes of judgment in giving to the decisions that I made leading up to this and sincerely regret this. During much of the time leading up to this I was working as much as 80 hours a week and commuting back and forth to Richmond, where I lived, on top of that, and I was exhausted, overwhelmed, and that clouded my judgment, and that led me to make bad decisions.

Prior to my being involved with the laundry in Williamsburg, I was CFO of a public company that owned a number of insurance companies, and that put me under the constant scrutiny of the Securities and Exchange Commission and various insurance departments, and I never had any issues with that.

I also deeply regret any harm that came to any of the employees, even though there was nothing I did directly to threaten or harm them. I also regret the shame and embarrassment that this has brought on my family.

 $\,$ And I ask for whatever leniency the Court might give me and respectfully accept whatever decision the Court makes.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Evans. Sir, just give

me one moment.

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So, Mr. Evans, what I have to do at sentencing, and what Congress tells me I have to do, is to consider these different factors that are set forth in the statute that represent all of the different things that courts should consider when imposing sentence, such as the offense, the seriousness of the offense, the person standing before me, the need to deter future similar conduct, the need to promote respect for the law. And that's in some ways like making soup, in that you have to consider each one of those factors and try to find a sentence that I think is appropriate, but not greater than necessary, to meet those factors. And so let me walk you through my thinking as to each of those factors and how I arrive at the sentence that I arrive at.

I do have to consider the nature and the circumstances of your criminal conduct. And here the Presentence Report describes it. It is extensively described. I do think that there are a number of aggravating factors relating to the offense itself, and here the offense is, you know, effectively the conspiracy to induce and recruit foreign nationals to come to the United States and work and to engage in illegal employment for -- really, it is for the financial benefit of your company, although I do recognize that financially the company may

have been struggling.

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This conspiracy, I also have to consider your specific role in that. I have to consider the fact that you were an owner of the business. You were substantially involved in the day-to-day running and operation of the business. It is I think fairly important to consider the duration of the conspiracy because humans have lapses in judgment. We make mistakes. It is common. When it occurs over a longer period of time, it becomes more significant. So here the length of the conspiracy, to me, is an aggravating factor.

I think the fact that part of the conspiracy was to secure foreign nationals with illegal documents, it is also aggravating. I have to consider the number of foreign nationals involved.

I do recognize your attorney's argument, and it is very clear that you yourself did not inflict any abuse. You made no threats. You didn't direct that, and that's all very clear. Frankly, your knowledge, which is nearly impossible to know -- I have to take what I have, which is that there is no direct evidence of your knowledge that these threats were occurring. And I think your attorney makes a good point that even if there was some knowledge about coerciveness within the business, certainly there was no specific knowledge about the specific threats or the

specific assaults done in the case, and so I accept that, and I think your sentence reflects that.

But I also have to consider that as a result of this conspiracy a 13-, 14-year-old child was employed, that she worked exceedingly long hours while attending school, that the conditions in the business were poor, that there were individuals living in the business, that an infant was left in a baby seat for hours on end.

And so even, even if I accept your position regarding knowledge, I still have to consider the effect that this conspiracy had on real people and their lives, and it is -- really, it's reprehensible what happened to these people, and I have to consider that, and I do think it's aggravating.

There are also mitigating facts relating to the offense conduct. I do very strongly weigh the fact that these individuals, while working illegally, were paid a fair wage, that they were paid what they should have been paid, and that they were paid overtime, which often doesn't even happen, and so that does, to me, indicate a desire to comply with the law as well as to treat employees fairly, at least as it relates to their employment.

I recognize that this business was run for some period of time without engaging in this conduct which, again, I think supports your argument that you acted out of

desperation or made decisions out of desperation.

I also consider the degree to which you profited from this scheme. I think you certainly did not, in my mind, unfairly profit. It was illegal. Your salary was to some degree derived from that illegal conduct, but it was likely the salary that you would have received, that you weren't essentially getting rich from this conspiracy.

And as I think all the parties have recognized, your involvement was significantly different than that of your co-defendants, and that I have to also weigh heavily.

I do also have to consider your history and characteristics, and it is accurate that nearly everything in your history is mitigating. You have no criminal history. You are 68-years old, and you've lived as a productive citizen. You're educated. You were employed. You were successful. You raised a family. The fact that you're still supporting your wife, although you're separated, to me speaks to your character which, again, I think is very positive.

I do consider your past employment, because you were a sophisticated businessperson, and I consider that, and clearly I think took steps to run this business appropriately and legally, but there is to some degree that you certainly knew that this was illegal, and that you shouldn't have done it, and it was breaking the law. And so

that, I think it just cuts both ways.

I do have to also consider the need for deterrence, and that is to deter you specifically but also to deter others. I agree that given your age and your background that there really is very little need to specifically deter you. I think you have been deterred through the conviction, through the financial penalties, through just the processing of your case, that you are highly unlikely to engage in any additional conduct in the future.

But I also have to consider general deterrence, and I do think that that is important in this case because, you know, I recognize, and you can read the newspaper, there can be labor shortages, have been and likely still are in this country, and that may be driven, in part, by the immigration policies and law, but the law is the law, and to step outside of those bounds and to not follow the law, at that point, you know, our country isn't what it really is, and so there is a need to ensure deterrence in this case.

I do also have to consider the advisory guideline range, and let me talk about that for just a moment. Here your advisory guideline range is 63 to 78 months, that's about a little over five years to six and a half years. And the advisory guideline range is properly calculated, but I do look at that range and note that -- and I think your attorney had pointed this out -- that there are some

enhancements that are applied to which your involvement was especially different than that of your co-defendants.

And so specifically the fact that one enhancement is the fact that a minor was transported while being unaccompanied, there is surely no evidence that you knew that that was happening, that you were involved in that. And so while it's appropriately applied, as it relates to you, I kind of have to take some of that away because of your specific role which was, as to that, really that you were not specifically involved in that conduct.

And also, to some degree the fact that this involved vulnerable victims, certainly I think you had knowledge as to where these individuals were coming from, but less knowledge than that of your co-defendants regarding their specific circumstances.

So again, I consider the advisory guideline range, but to some degree I think it overstates the specific involvement that you had or your role in the offense.

I do also have to avoid unwarranted sentencing disparities. Your guidelines are somewhat similar to Mr. Vaughan's, if not the same, less than Ms. Landaverde. I do think that their roles are significantly different than yours, but given the government's motion, to some degree that's accounted for, and so I recognize that you are relatively less culpable than your co-defendants, but I

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think I can reflect that fact in the sentence that I am imposing.

I will grant the government's motion for a variance for the reasons stated by the government in their motion. I accept their description of their reasons for the variance, as well as your attorney's statements regarding future impacts that certain activities may have, and so I have considered that, and I will grant the government's motion in the degree to which they have suggested.

But, sir, I will impose a term of incarceration in your case, and I think that is necessary given the seriousness of the offense, most specifically the consequences and what occurred as part of the conspiracy, the length of time that your involvement lasted, and the need to deter others. I do think a term of incarceration is necessary.

I am not going to impose the sentence requested by the government, in part, because I think that the advisory guideline range to some degree overstates the reflection of what happened here. I have to consider their motion for a variance, and so I have done that, but I do think some further reduction is appropriate.

So based on all of that, Mr. Evans, it is the judgment of the Court that you are committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons for a term of

incarceration of 30 months on Count One, and 30 months on Count Thirty-One, to be served concurrently, meaning at the same time, for a total term of incarceration of 30 months.

I will recommend that you be assigned to a facility as close as possible to your family in Virginia, but I would note for you that that is just a recommendation that I make. The Bureau of Prisons does not have to follow that recommendation.

Following your term of incarceration, I will place you on a term of supervised release of one year on Count One and one year on Count Thirty-One, to be served concurrently, for a total period of supervised release of one year. My reasoning there is that I just see very little need for a term of supervised release, especially given your prior compliance, your payment, for example, towards the judgment, the fact that you've complied with pretrial release. All of that indicates to me that while some term of supervised release is appropriate, that that length can be shorter than may be normal.

You must, however, comply with the following conditions while you're on supervised release: That you not commit another federal, state, or local offense.

I will waive the drug testing condition based on my determination that you pose a low risk of future substance abuse.

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And you are prohibited from possessing a firearm,

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ammunition, destructive device, or other weapon.

I have considered your assets, your net worth, your age, your financial needs, your earning potential, and the fact that a money judgment has already been entered in this case, and I will not impose any additional fine given the financial penalties that have already been assessed. I find that they adequately address the criminal conduct in this case.

I am, however, required to impose a $200 special assessment. That is due and payable immediately, but if it's not paid in full, it's to be paid 60 days after your release in $25 increments per month until it's paid in full.

All right. Mr. Samuels, are there any other
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MR. SAMUELS: I don't think so, Your Honor. We do need to move to dismiss the remaining counts of the indictment against Mr. Evans.

motions or any other documents that need to be addressed?

THE COURT: That motion is granted.

Anything else you think we need to address other than his appellate rights?

MR. SAMUELS: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right.

Mr. Weisberg, anything else you think I need to address other than his appellate rights?

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MR. WEISBERG: Your Honor, we would just ask the
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     Court to consider allowing him to self-report.
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              THE COURT: Yes, I will permit that.
              And, sir, what I will do is that you're directed to
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     self-report no later than Tuesday, September 5th, 2023, by
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     12:00 o'clock. What that means is if you receive
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     information from the United States Marshals to report to a
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     particular location, then you're to do that. If, however,
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     you don't receive that communication by September 5th, then
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     you report here no later than noon.
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              Do you understand that?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Report to this court no later than
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     noon?
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              THE COURT: Yes, on September 5th, if you do not
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     receive other communications from the United States Marshals
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     regarding your location of self-reporting.
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              THE DEFENDANT: Okay. I understand.
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              THE COURT: Between now and the time in which you
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     self-report, you do remain on the conditions of pretrial
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     release, which means the same conditions that the United
     States Magistrate placed you on, they remain in place until
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     you self-report. If you don't comply with those conditions,
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     or you don't report as directed, then you could face
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     additional penalties for that conduct.
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              Do you understand that?
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THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right.
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              Madam Clerk, do you know whether the marshals
     typically have a designated place for him to report within
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     30 days, or do you think it takes longer?
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              THE CLERK: I am not sure.
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              THE COURT: Could you come forward, please.
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              I'm going to ask one of our U.S. Marshals a
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     question.
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              (Sidebar between Judge Hanes and U.S. Marshal.)
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              THE COURT: Mr. Weisberg, my question to the United
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     States Marshal is that my preference really is that
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     Mr. Evans is able to report directly to the facility to
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     which he's been designated rather than coming here, given
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     the time and logistics of getting someone transported if
     they actually report here. The U.S. Marshal does indicate
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     that I think 30 days is adequate. If, however, you received
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     information that that designation will not occur within the
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     30-day period, I would consider pushing the report date out
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     so as to accomplish that goal.
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              MR. WEISBERG: Judge, we did some research on this
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     issue in advance of today. In fact, Mr. Gorman looked into
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     this, and the information that we got is it could take two
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     to six weeks, is the information we got. I would just bring
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     that to the Court's attention, if the Court would consider
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     that outside period.
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              THE COURT: What I will do, I will then set it --
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     I'll add the additional 14 days, which would be
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     September 19th.
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              Madam Clerk, is that a weekday?
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              THE CLERK: Yes. It is a Tuesday.
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                          Sir, what I will do is I will change
              THE COURT:
     your self-report date to September 19th by noon.
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              Other than that, Mr. Evans, I am not suggesting
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     that there is a reason to appeal, but if for any reason you
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     wish to appeal, you have to do so by filing a written notice
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     of appeal with the clerk of this court within 14 days from
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     today's date. If you don't act in that way and in that
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     time, any right of appeal is lost forever. Additionally,
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     part of your attorney's role would be to assist you in that
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     if you wish to do so.
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              Do you understand those things?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. Mr. Evans, I do hope that
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     you stay well during your term of incarceration. I'm sorry
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     to see you in this position because I do recognize that the
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     vast majority of your life has been spent in a way to help
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     other people, and to work, and to provide for your family,
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     so I do wish you well, and I hope your family stays well
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     during your time of incarceration as well.
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THE DEFENDANT: Thank you very much, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Thank you all. We will stand in
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     recess.
              (Proceedings concluded at 12:17 p.m.)
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                            CERTIFICATION
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          I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
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     from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
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12
                            /s/
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                            Jill H. Trail
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                          September 25, 2023
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